

One Union: One Label
One Enemy

Illustrated Worker

FOR ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

PAIN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

Official Western Organ
OF THE
Industrial Workers of the World

VOL. IX NO. 39—WHOLE NO. 563

SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1927

5 Cents a Copy

WAGE INCREASE; WHILE

Seattle Mayor Feasts While Working Boys Starve

STEAMER DOROTHY ALEXANDER FETES MRS. LANDES BUT RAWHIDES WORKERS

Five Hundred Cannery Workers Returning from Alaska Crowded In to Steamer and Grossly Ill-Treated While Mayor Feasts.

On the palatial steamer, Dorothy Alexander, which brought Mayor Bertha K. Landes of Seattle home from a vacation in Alaska with the luxury of first cabin accommodations, 500 Filipino and Oriental cannery workers, many of them University of Washington students, struggled in the steerage for a bit of space where they might try to sleep during the two nights of the trip.

Mayor Landes was entertained by the ship's officer with delicious food and elaborate programs. Many of the students and foreign-born workers could not find places at the steerage table and had insufficient food.

This is the story brought by University students, who worked in the Alaska canneries this summer in an effort to provide funds to see them through the college year.

Terms of Contract Violated
According to the terms of their labor contract they were entitled to a berth, food and stowage transportation to the value of \$17.50 for each trip from Seattle and return. When they found themselves crowded to the status of stowaways, with no bedding or blankets and with the floor or baggage as a sleeping place in an overcrowded stinking hold, they protested through a committee to the ship's officers. Their protests were ignored.

The students state that the ship was so overcrowded that in case of accident 300 of the steerage passengers would have had no life-preservers.

After their arrival in this city Mrs. Jane Garrett, founder of the International House for students took the matter up with the Admiral Oriental Line. Robert Dollar (corporation) and an official came to see her and in conversation admitted all the charges, except that regarding life belts. Later H. F. Alexander, president of the company wrote Mrs. Garrett a letter flatly denying all the charges.

**MUSIC AND FOOD ABOVE,
SLOTH AND HUNGER BELOW**
Mrs. Garrett wrote a letter to the Industrial Worker protesting against the outrageous treatment. The letter follows:

EDITOR INDUSTRIAL WORKER:
Mayor Landes came down from Alaska this week. She was feted and entertained by ship's officers; gay social events were planned in her honor; luxury in all its forms—music, delicious food and elaborate furnishings contributed to the happiness and comfort of her party.

On the same boat were lodged in the steerage below about 500 young men, most of them foreigners—many of them students who had been working in the Alaska canneries to lay by enough money to put themselves through high school or the University the coming year. These 500 men were crowded into a space that could adequately lodge about half the number. They were huddled on board in haste and confusion and were told that tickets would be given them on the ship. More than 150 however, found it impossible to obtain tickets.

These young men, who had been promised decent accommodations by the terms of their contract, now found themselves forced against their will to accept the status of stow-aways. They had no beds; most of the time they had no food, no place at the table; and when they asked for something to eat it was sold them by the stewards at prices such as this: half a dollar for one pie. For 2 days and nights they were half-starved—miserable for want of sleep, wretched for lack of toilet facilities. Wash-rooms were filthy; there were no bath-tubs. They were told

DEPORTATION OF ALL NATURALIZED CITIZENS URGED BY WAR VETERANS

Deportation not only of aliens, but of naturalized citizens convicted of sedition acts is urged by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an association of American ex-service men.

In a statement issued from its national encampment, now being held at Providence, Rhode Island, the organization announces that it has passed a resolution urging the deportation of all aliens convicted of seditious acts, and also urging that naturalized citizens who are convicted of such offenses be deprived of their citizenship and deported.

The resolution calls upon Congress to enact suitable legislation to carry out the association's recommendation.

FOURTEEN MINERS HELD AT CHESWICK AFTER POLICE RAID

Thorough Investigation of State Attack on Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Must Be Undertaken; One Policeman Was Killed.

Pending a thorough investigation of an attack by state police on a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting at Cheswick, Pennsylvania, on August 22, the American Civil Liberties Union has received the following information concerning the affair.

A protest meeting of miners and their families, numbering about 3,000 people, was being held in a grove on private property near Cheswick when fifty state police, under command of Lieut. Martin and Sergeant Dowley, appeared. Most of the police were mounted. They ordered the meeting halted.

The chairman, an Italian, asked them what authority they had to stop the meeting and demanded written orders. The chairman then asked the assembled miners if they wanted to continue the meeting. By acclamation, they voted "yes."

Lieut. Martin ordered his men to disperse the meeting. The horsemen charged into the crowd. About 300 persons were injured, many of them seriously.

After dispersing the meeting, the police continued to beat up the stragglers. Some of the state policemen started to beat up one of a group of four men. After an officer had clubbed him across the legs, the man protested and the policeman struck him on the head. The man then afterward disappeared into a crowd.

Great Brutality Shown
After the police began a round-up of stragglers, taking them to police headquarters at Havertown. The exact number arrested was large but not definitely known. Most of the arrests were made five or six hours after the meeting. The arrests were carried out with great brutality and many more persons were beaten up.

About twenty of the miners were taken to the Allegheny county jail at Pittsburgh where they were charged with unlawful assembly, inciting to riot and resisting officers.

At a preliminary hearing, held before Squire Ballah, the prisoners were represented by Allen David, a Pittsburgh attorney, and previously obtained some demands, the number of prisoners being reduced to fourteen.

With a stenographer and attorney present to represent the workers, the police appeared to be somewhat embarrassed. After a legal battle, the group of prisoners was finally divided into three categories. One Italian, whose bail was set at \$5,000, was falsely identified as the chairman.

These Things Shall Be

John Addington Symonds

These things shall be! A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise,
With flame of freedom in their soul
And light of science in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave, and strong
To spill no drop of blood, but dare
All that may plant man's lordship firm
On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.

Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free:
In every heart and brain shall thrush
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom of loftier mould
And mightier music fill the skies;
And every life shall be a song
When all the earth is paradise.

PULLMAN COMPANY MAKES BIG PROFIT OFF PORTER'S TIPS

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Asks Investigation of Tipping Practice; \$7,000,000 Annually Extracted from Public.

By LABOR REPORTER

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, representing 7,000 workers employed as porters and made by the Pullman company, has filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking an investigation of the practice of the company in forcing the traveling public to pay \$7,000,000 annually, or half the wages of its train employees, in the form of tips. The petition declares this practice is a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act, in that the Pullman company sells its service and accommodations to passengers for the price stated on the Pullman ticket, plus an indefinite amount in tips exacted or induced from the passenger through pressure of a custom built up and officially confirmed by the company.

It is also stated that the company is required by the Act to file with the I. C. C. schedules showing the entire and total rates, fares and charges for accommodations and services, but that said schedules do not show the tips exacted from passengers. It is further stated that in 1927 the company adopted a policy of hiring only negroes as porters and of paying them one-half to two-thirds of the amount necessary to enable them to remain in the service, thus establishing the tip system which has since been maintained.

"The custom of tipping has been highly profitable to the company," the petition alleges. "It has thereby been enabled to pay its porters the burden of paying from one-third to one-half the wages necessary for porters to remain in the company's employ. The average amount paid in tips to each porter is estimated at \$50 per month, or an approximate aggregate total of \$7,000,000 annually. The total sum thus extracted from passengers under compulsion and pressure, the petition states, is applied by the company to its surplus or paid out in dividends and cannot be less than \$150,000,000.

The brotherhood believes that the Pullman company should be required to pay the entire wages of porters; that no part thereof should be left to the public to pay; and that such entire wage should be paid to the porters. The present rate of \$72.50 per month. The present rate was established in February, 1926. The U. S. Board of Mediation has just turned down said brotherhood's endeavor to negotiate a new agreement.

Brazil has great water-power resources. Of the 178 important waterfalls in that country, only 154 have been surveyed. Roughly estimated, these would be capable of producing at least 50,000,000 horse power.

BRITISH SUBJECT TELLS OF INHUMAN TREATMENT AT SEA

Captain Mike Crowley of Tanker Manatway Accused of Barbaric Cruelty; British Ambassador at Washington Complains.

By LABOR REPORTER

A statement which shows that barbarous cruelty to helpless men is still practiced at sea has been filed with the American State Department by the British Ambassador, Sir Esmé Howard.

According to the statement, Frederick Thomas was steward on the American tanker, Manatway, then commanded by Captain Michael J. Crowley. Thomas was thrown heavily to the floor during a storm, and while partly unconscious grasped some steam pipes that ran along the passage where he lay. When he recovered consciousness, the palms of both hands were burned to the bone.

He received no assistance until the next morning. During the following day and night he suffered horribly, and cried out for help that was not given. On the second morning after his accident he was handcuffed, brought on deck, labeled "to the rail," told that he had kept the crew awake all night; and Captain Crowley and two subordinates played the cold water hose on the injured man, burn and all, until he fainted and was carried below.

The accident occurred the night of November 8. The man received no proper dressing until the ship reached Macao, Haiti, where a doctor came aboard, dressed the injuries, and told the captain that Thomas needed hospital care.

This was refused, and the injured man was kept on board. Later, he was transferred to a hospital ship, and not until he was 11 days old he got to a hospital. His right arm is useless as a result. Thomas is a British subject, which accounts for his story being presented by the British ambassador. Had he been an American sailor he would have had no complaint. The State Department of Justice has been given a copy of the complaint, and it is expected that Crowley will be indicted.

How many American sailors have been just as brutally treated it is hard to say, but it is known that there has been many. Their story is supported by affidavits of other sailors. Crowley is said to have been drunk most of the voyage. The United States Department of Justice has been given a copy of the complaint, and it is expected that Crowley will be indicted.

Only when the Catholic Episcopate accepts the views of Methodists including the registration of priests with municipal authorities, may they return to their native country. This President Calles' latest edict to the clergy.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER IS IN NEED OF CARTOONS, DRAWINGS, PICTURES

Photographs of job "works" and write-ups about job conditions and the scope and significance of the job where the pictures were taken, and photographs of industrial scenes, such as strikes, parades, construction projects, etc., are especially desired by the Industrial Worker. We would also like to have some new cartoons. Our old ones have been used so often that they are stale. Drawings dealing with the coal mining industry, and farm work, would be especially appropriate at the present time.

Get busy, Fellow Workers; send us some drawings; write us an appropriate story to go with the job pictures. Two examples of what we mean about pictures were the Mexican stories and pictures we used last May and the Cascade tunnel article we sent two or three weeks ago. And don't forget to send in that sub.

I. W. W. STRIKES OF PAST SHOW NEED OF WATCHING A. F. OF L.

Many Big Strikes of the I. W. W. Have Been Won; Others Have Been Scabbed to Death; Colorado Workers Should Be on Guard.

In 1906 the I. W. W. established an eight hour day for hotel workers in Goldfield, Nevada. This town had the first universal eight hour day in the United States as a result of I. W. W. activity, and a minimum wage of \$4.50 per day for unskilled labor through the combined forces of the mine operators, the business element and scabbed by Grant Hamilton, general organizer of the A. F. of L., the established conditions were eventually lost.

In Shawang, Maine, three thousand workers struck over the discharge of active I. W. W. men. The strike was won in a short time, though the A. F. of L. union of United Textile Workers used shoe Golden tried to break it by furnishing strikebreakers.

Three thousand I. W. W. saw mill workers in Portland, Oregon, won a nine hour day and a 75-cent increase in wages in 1908.

In Bridgeport, Conn., an I. W. W. strike of 1,200 tube workers was scabbed to defeat by A. F. of L. union.

In McKees Rocks, Pa., in 1909, eight thousand I. W. W. employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company struck and won all their demands after a stubborn fight lasting nearly three months. This was one strike where the Cosacks were tame.

In 1912 a textile workers strike and a shoe workers strike in the I. W. W. won both in Haverhill, Mass.

The great Lawrence strike of the I. W. W., 29,000 workers, was won despite the contemptible and traitorous scabbing tactics of the A. F. of L. union.

New Bedford, 15,000 workers, and Little Rock victory in the I. W. W. in 1913; United Textile Workers used scab tactics in 1913. Louisiana Lumber Workers of the I. W. W. won a strike in 1913. The Akron Rubber Workers strike, 22,000 workers was lost after seven weeks struggle.

The Paterson Silk Mill Workers of the I. W. W., 50,000 workers, struck in 1913. A. F. of L. union tried to scab but failed, owing to the feeling of the workers and the thorough picketing. Result was a complete settlement. One thousand I. W. W. metal workers in Toledo, Ohio, won a strike after a few days. I. W. W. garment workers in Baltimore, Md., lost a four-week strike through the scabbing tactics of the A. F. of L. union of United Garment Workers, which furnished strikebreakers.

MINE STRIKE SET FOR NEW DATE SO NORTHERN WORKERS CAN JOIN WALKOUT

Industrial Commission Challenged to Open Camps of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and Ask Men If They Endorse Strike.

IS THE C. F. I. WAKENING?

FREDERICK, Colo., Sept. 25.—(Western Union Telegram.) C. F. I. has moved daily wage 45 cents and contract to 55 cents a ton. No action has been decided on by us. Will probably be taken after conference for northern, southern and Western districts has been followed by an all-state conference.

Krisman Swann.

The I. W. W. demands 85 cents for machine coal, \$1.02 for pick coal, and \$7.75 a day wage.

Seattle daily papers carry the following by press service:

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 25.—Nearly 5,000 coal miners, employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, will receive wage increases October 1, it was announced following conference by company officials and representatives of the workers. The increase will amount to 65 cents a day for miners who are affected by the wage increase employed in that field.

WALDENBURG, Colo., Sept. 20.—Owing to the fact that our fellow workers in Northern Colorado have told us that they would like more time to prepare for the coming strike, as they would like to come out on the same day we do, the strike has been postponed till October 1st.

This postponement will serve two purposes. The Industrial Commission has given the statement to the press that our earlier conference was not representative of the miners of Colorado. We have written them an open letter, giving it to the press and making several thousand handbills of it, challenging them to open the camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to mass meetings of the miners and the miners could either endorse our demands or reject them. They will have a chance to answer our challenge if they want to, and the miners of northern Colorado will be ready to come out at the same time we do.

The Industrial Commission came down here apparently with the intention of declaring the I. W. W. an unlawful labor organization. The day they arrived we had a superintendent who had discharged some of our members arrested under the Colorado statute that declares it unlawful to discharge any member of a lawful organization. We were able to show the case of Pike versus the State of Kansas, that the I. W. W. is the only labor organization in the United States that has the supreme court of the United States has declared legal.

They then declared that the Agrular conference did not represent the miners and told the press that they were going to recommend that the governor declare the strike illegal. Our open letter to them was written immediately, printed as handbills and given to the press. Enough of this letter got into the daily papers that the report to the governor has not been made public yet, and we expect it will be greatly modified when it is.

Following is the substance of the open letter:

"Industrial Commission of Colorado, 'State Office Building, Denver.
"Gentlemen:
"We are writing mailing letters to all the mining companies of the State of Colorado.

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